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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

SEP 29 1952
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Vol. XII, No. 621 Published weekly Friday, September 19—Thursday, September 25, 1952

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Hill Fighting Marks Truce Lull. Red attacks on UN-held hills along the Korean land front continued this week as the main truce teams in Panmunjom took their 8th consecutive 7-day recess Sept. 20. Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, said during a trip to Korea Sept. 24 he doubted the Reds were probing for opportunities to launch a new offensive. He estimated that they "do not know what our intentions are and are trying to get information." [See p. 229F]

Chinese Reds captured Kelly Hill in the western sector Sept. 18 but Puerto Ricans of the U.S. 3d Infantry Div. launched an attack to recapture it Sept. 24. Chinese also captured Old Baldy (western front) Sept. 20 but were driven off it next day by U.S. Army 2d Div. troops. North Koreans overran Cradle Hill overlooking the Punchbowl valley in the east but failed to hold it in a 15-hr. battle with South Koreans Sept. 22.

33 Superforts from Japan & Okinawa made the heaviest B-29 daylight raid on North Korea in nearly a year when they dropped 300 tons of fire bombs on a Red military area near Hamhung Sept. 19. Another heavy night raid was made Sept. 22 on Red military storage centers near Pyongyang. 4 Red MIG-15s were reported shot down in dogfights Sept. 21. [See p. 293B-D]

Outlook. The Chinese & Korean Reds are "perfectly capable" of maintaining the present stalemated Korean war for years and there is no evidence of an increased Communist desire for a truce, Gen. Clark said in an interview with Marguerite Higgins reported by the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Sept. 24 [see pp. 229F, 140N]. Maj. Gen. John Taylor Selden, ex-Marine First Div. commander in Korea, said in New York Sept. 24 the Allies could win a decisive victory in Korea with twice as many troops & "half again as much air power" as now employed [see p. 269J]. Rep. O. Clark Fisher (D., Tex.) said in Washington Sept. 21: his House Armed Services Subcom. felt after its visit to Korea that the war was costing the Chinese Reds heavily and benefiting the Allies but Chinese Nationalist troops should be used in Korea and South Koreans should eventually replace Americans at the front [see p. 285F, K]. South Korean Amb.-to-U.S. Yu Chan Yang told the Natl. Fed. of Women's Republican Clubs convention in St. Louis Sept. 19: South Korea's "first-class, battle-tested" army could be expanded by "750,000 additional men . . . if we had the arms." [See pp. 285J, 54G]

Prisoners. Release of 11,000 Red POWs reclassified as South Korean civilians was announced by the UN Sept. 20 [see p. 198H-J]. The Chinese Red radio said Sept. 23 the Allies' "unilateral disposal" of persons named on POW lists rendered "the whole basis" of armistice talks "null & void." The U.S. reported one Red POW killed on Koje Island Sept. 12, 23 injured in Pongam Sept. 17 and 49 injured on Cheju Island Sept. 23 in prisoner riots quelled by UN guards. Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R., N.Y.) said Sept. 17 the U.S. was spending $41 million a year to care for 147,000 POWs in Korea. [See pp. 285K, 277J]

Casualties. The U.S. reported Sept. 24 its Korean casualties totaled 118,569 (20,830 dead) by Sept. 19. Wounded (reported Sept. 23): Capt. Gilbert R. Hershey (Marine company commander in the Bunker Hill sector, son of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director). [See p. 293M]

South Korea. The ROK Govt. said Sept. 15 that 17 men & 17 women had been arrested in Pusan as spies for Communist guerrillas. Lee Hae Chong, 30, was identified as leader of the men; Dr. Hong Chung Cha, 25, as leader of the women. [See p. 198K] . . . Kin Shi Hyon, 69, a Natl. Assemblyman, & Ruy Shi Tai, 62, an underground political leader, were sentenced Sept. 15 to be hanged for attempting to assassinate ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee. [See p. 237J] . . . The U.S. State Dept. denied Sept. 20 a charge that U.S. officials had tried to bring about Rhee's defeat in the recent ROK election. Rep. Earl Wilson (R., Ind.) had charged that U.S. diplomats tried to get Rhee replaced by a Communist. [See p. 261K] . . . Mass demonstrations were held in Seoul Sept. 24 by Koreans demanding that Japanese fishing boats be barred from Korean waters. They said Japan had committed "another aggression" by sending out patrol craft to escort Japanese fishing boats off Korea. [See p. 101M]

Week in Headlines

Domestic. *Sen. Nixon won fight to keep place on GOP ticket by defending fund raised for his political activities; Stevenson forced to defend fund for aiding Illinois officials.*
Stevenson received AFL's indorsement.
T. Lamar Caudle told House tax-fraud probers Truman regretted having fired him, which President denied.
$10 million grain-storage fraud charged by Senate group.
New heavyweight boxing champ: Rocky Marciano.

Foreign. *Hard fighting in 8th week of Korean truce lull.*
West again refused to meet with Russians on Germany except on election issue; East-zone mission rebuffed in Bonn.
Strasbourg Assembly offered new economic plan for Europe.

EUROPE

Russia Rebuffed on Germany. The U.S., Britain & France refused Sept. 23 to discuss anything in the next Big 4 conference on Germany except plans for "genuinely free" all-German elections. The 3 powers said in notes to Moscow that a conference on elections "could take place in October." They said the USSR was "evading" the question of elections by proposing talks on German unification & a peace treaty. Those issues could not be settled, Moscow was told, until an all-German Govt. was established through free elections. [See p. 269J]

(U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Sept. 24 that Russia's program for an "independent, peace-loving, democratic" Germany should be regarded in the light of these Sovietized definitions: "Democratic" applies to "countries or groups tightly run by elements recognizing the political authority of" the Soviet Communist Party; "independent" means about the same but applies to states "having the outward trappings of sovereignty"; "peace-loving" applies to "anything which advances the cause of Communist parties recognizing the authority of" the Soviet CP. Acheson added that the Soviets apply "warlike" & "aggressive" to "anything which implies resistance to the aims of" the Soviet CP & its followers.) [See pp. 288L, 206D-E, 302E]

East-zone Mission Visits Bonn. A delegation of 5 members of the East German Parliament received a hostile reception in Bonn Sept. 19-20 when they presented the Red plan for unification of Germany to West German Bundestag (Lower House) Pres. Hermann Ehlers. Ehlers had agreed, despite Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's objections, to receive the East German delegates but not negotiate with them. The East Germans proposed that 3 East-West German Parliamentary committees be set up to work on plans for German elections, formation of an all-German Govt. & conclusion of a World War II peace treaty.

Ehlers replied that the kidnapping of Dr. Walter Linse in Berlin [see p. 286G] & persecutions inflicted on anti-Reds in the Soviet-zone Waldheim prison camp nullified all chances of negotiation now between Bonn & East Germany. Members of the East-zone delegation (led by Herman Matern of the Socialist

Unity Party Politburo) conceded in a news conference Sept. 20 that (1) the East German Govt. had no control over the Soviet-zone secret police, (2) West Germany would have to help pay reparations to the USSR if it merged with the present East German state and (3) the German Reds' major purpose was to block ratification of West Germany's peace contract & European Army alliance with the Western allies. The East-zone delegates were denounced as "murderers" and showered with vegetables by crowds in Bonn Sept. 19-20 but their trip was depicted as a triumph by the East German press. Many Western observers believed the Eastern mission had boomeranged by pointing up police-state characteristics of East Germany. [See p. 286H]

Economic '3d Force' Proposed. The Consultative Assembly of the advisory Council of Europe in Strasbourg voted 84-0 Sept. 25 in favor of a plan to turn the British Commonwealth, West Europe & their colonies into an economic area as powerful as the U.S. or the Soviet bloc. Advocates of the plan said it would enable West Germany & other countries having no overseas territories to join in building up trade & resources in backward areas, eventually free Europe from dependence on U.S. aid. The plan called for: a new European bank (the U.S. might help finance it) for development of overseas territories; longterm international contracts on basic products to assure markets to colonial producers; preferential tariff arrangements between the Commonwealth and West Europe & its colonies. Britain & France offered Hitler a similar plan before World War II in an effort to satisfy Germany's demand for access to colonial raw materials. [See p. 294C]

Greenland Base. The U.S. & Denmark revealed Sept. 18 that a huge strategic air base was being built at Thule in northwestern Greenland, 930 mi. from the North Pole. Distances to key points in the USSR: 2,752 statute mi. to Moscow, 3,199 to Omsk, 3,367 to Stalinsk, 4,115 to Vladivostok. The USAF said it would cost $263 million of which $165,800,000 had been spent. 18 U.S. & Danish news correspondents were flown to the North Pole & back from Thule Sept. 16. [See p. 64M-N]

Yugoslavia. The Italian-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste and Yugoslavia's role in Western defense were reported to have been main topics discussed by Marshal Tito & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden during a visit to Yugoslavia by Eden Sept. 17-23. Eden said on leaving for Vienna Sept. 23 that Tito had tentatively accepted an invitation from Prime Min. Winston Churchill to visit Britain. Eden reportedly told Tito the U.S., Britain & France were impartial on the Trieste dispute, wanted Italy & Yugoslavia to settle it between themselves. (The U.S. & Britain disclosed Sept. 22 they had sent notes to Moscow Sept. 20 rejecting Soviet charges that Trieste was being turned into a permanent NATO base.) [See pp. 286K, 278M, 300M]

Austria. The Austrian Govt. Sept. 12 rejected Soviet charges that it had failed to establish a democracy. An Austrian statement to Soviet High Comm. Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov pointed out that the Austrian Constitution, recently denounced by Sviridov as "anti-democratic," was accepted by Russia & other members of the Allied Control Council. [See p. 286E] . . . The film *Rommel, the Desert Fox* was withdrawn from a showing in Vienna Sept. 20 after 4 days of Red riots against it. [See p. 278L]

European federation charter will be drafted by Mar. 10 by a 26-member "pre-constituent" committee of the Schuman Plan Ad Hoc Assembly. The committee began work in Strasbourg Sept. 22 and elected Heinrich von Brentano, 48, a West German Christian Dem. leader, as chairman. 13 observers from non-Schuman Plan countries were admitted to committee sessions. [See p. 294B] . . . **Defense** of all nations in the NATO alliance in event of aggression should be guaranteed by NATO, the Gen. Affairs Com. of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly declared in Strasbourg Sept. 23. It asked that NATO make regular reports to the Council on progress of the defense program. [See pp. 294C, 286C] . . . **Operation Mainbrace** ended Sept. 23 in the Skagerrak off Denmark & Norway. A Danish destroyer forced a Russian freighter out of the maneuver area near Jutland Sept. 22. [See p. 294D] . . . **U.S. atomic secrets** should be shared with NATO allies on a limited scale to perfect joint defense plans, Gen. Omar N. Bradley said in Washington Sept. 23. He said this would help dispel belief in some parts of Europe that American atomic strength made it unnecessary for West Europe to build up big conventional forces. [See p. 294E] . . . **European health-resources pool** was proposed by the French Cabinet Sept. 24. [See pp. 294C, 126K] . . . **Italian Premier Alcide de Gaspari** said in Bonn Sept. 24 as he ended a 4-day visit to West Germany the European Defense Community pact probably would not take effect until mid-1953. [See pp. 294C, 214G] . . . **Spanish** Amb.-to-U.S. José Felix Lequerica said in a speech at Villanova College, Philadelphia Sept. 22 that Spain's price for granting the U.S. military bases was the same kind of "assistance in the form of military equipment" given other European countries. [See p. 136J]

U.S. Amb.-to-Moscow George F. Kennan, en route to London for a conference of U.S. diplomats, said in Berlin Sept. 19 that Western diplomats in Moscow lived in "icy-cold" isolation from everyday social contact with Russians and he regarded the "hate America" campaign in the USSR as "serious." [See p. 238A] . . . **Com. for Economic Development** proposed in Washington Sept. 20 that Soviet-bloc countries be given notice that the U.S. "will fight, if necessary" to defend all "strategically vital areas" throughout the world. The committee's report on the U.S.' security situation predicted Russia would try to win world domination within the next few years without going to war. [See p. 130J] . . . **Slave labor** camps have become a "vast institution" in the USSR and most of the prisoners are political offenders, the U.S. State Dept. charged in a pamphlet issued Sept. 18. [See p. 207C] . . . **Cartels** are in international control of 11 groups of products vital to Western defense, the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions charged in Geneva Sept. 23. Products named: nickel, copper, petroleum, cement, electric lamps & appliances, radios, silk & rayon, bottle glass, pharmaceuticals, carbonate of soda, fertilizers. [See pp. 274G, 214K] . . . **Greece & Turkey** dropped passport requirements Sept. 5 for cross-border travel by citizens of the 2 countries. [See p. 261L] . . . **Sen. Tom Connally** (D., Tex.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, said in Brussels Sept. 20 during a tour of West Europe that the NATO program was making "definite progress despite numerous" obstacles. [See p. 142B]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Nixon Fund Controversy

Nixon Rescues Nomination. Sen. Richard M. Nixon, revealed to be the beneficiary of a private political expense fund, rescued his Republican Vice Presidential nomination in a 7-day (Sept. 18-24) political storm that had threatened his entire political career. He emerged with a vote of confidence from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, GOP Presidential candidate, and from the Natl. Com. & Republicans throughout the country. The GOP succeeded in turning pressure on Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem. Presidential nominee, for an accounting of a bonus fund for some Illinois officials.

The story of the Nixon fund broke in the N.Y. *Post* Sept. 18. It was later disclosed that 76 Californians had contributed $18,235. Nixon, aboard his campaign train in Southern California, told reporters after the story appeared that he had used the money for "political expenses which I believe should not be charged to the federal government." Next day he said he was the victim of leftwing "smears" designed to intimidate him into ending "my attacks on the Communists & the crooks in the present administration." Eisenhower expressed complete faith in Nixon's honesty, said he was sure he would make a satisfactory explanation. But criticism mounted, and many Republicans as well as Democrats demanded that Nixon resign his nomination. The disclosure of the fund proved especially embarrassing to Eisenhower & the Republicans because their campaign was largely based on the corruption issue.

Nixon finally interrupted his campaign tour and took his fight for his political life to the nation in a radio-television broadcast from Los Angeles Sept. 23. His emotional appeal drew thousands of telegrams from Republican leaders & rank-&-filers expressing confidence in his integrity and urging that he be kept on the ticket. The following evening Nixon flew to Wheeling, W. Va. where Eisenhower introduced him to a cheering audience as a man "completely vindicated."

Nixon's Defense. Denying that he did anything legally or morally wrong, Nixon said in his Sept. 23 broadcast that he

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1952 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor.

didn't "believe that I ought to quit [the Vice Presidential race] because I'm not a quitter." But the decision "is not mine," he said, and, in order not to harm Eisenhower's election chances, "I am submitting to the Republican Natl. Com. tonight, through this television broadcast, the decision which it is theirs to make"—"whether my position on the ticket will help or hurt." He urged his hearers to write the committee "whether you think I should stay on . . . or get off," promised to abide by its decision. (Western Union said GOP hq. in Washington had received 150,000 messages [heavily pro-Nixon] by late Sept. 25. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Arthur E. Summerfield said Nixon's explanation of the $18,235 fund cost the Republicans more than $75,000 in radio & TV charges.)

Nixon made these points in his address: "Not one cent of the $18,000 or any other money of that type ever went to me for my personal use." "It was not a secret fund." "No contributor . . . has ever received any consideration that he would not have received as an ordinary constituent." Senators do many things to finance their political activities. Sen. John J. Sparkman, "my opposite number for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket," has had his wife on his Govt. office payroll for the past 10 years; "I have never done that." Nixon's wife "worked many hours . . . in my office" but "has never been on the Govt. payroll." Some Senators practice law; "I haven't been able to do that." Since he could not personally finance the "necessary political expenses of getting my message to the American people," he accepted the aid of Californians who had contributed to his Senate campaign. "Not one of them has ever asked me for a special favor" or "to vote on a bill other than as my own conscience would dictate." [See F-G, J below]

As proof that no corruption was involved, Nixon cited an independent audit by Price, Waterhouse & Co. and a legal opinion by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Los Angeles' biggest law firm, both made on orders of N.H. Gov. Sherman Adams, Eisenhower's campaign chief. Nixon quoted the legal report as stating that he "did not obtain any financial gain," "did not violate any federal or state law" and received nothing "which was either reportable or taxable as income."

Nixon, in an action he called "unprecedented in the history of American politics," also gave his nationwide audience his "complete financial history": "Our family was one of modest circumstances." "I worked my way through college and to a great extent through law school." He married in 1940 and practiced law while his wife taught school. Their total savings when he left the Navy after the war were "just a little less than $10,000"—"every cent" of it in Govt. bonds. Since entering Congress, his income, aside from Congressional salary, consisted of $1,600 in residual fees from the law practice he had left, about $1,500 a year from speaking engagements, $3,000 from his wife's father's estate, $1,500 inherited from his grandfather. Their possessions consisted of a $41,000 Washington house on which he owed $20,000, a $13,000 Whittier, Calif. house on which he owed $10,000, $4,000 in life insurance, his GI insurance, a 1950 Oldsmobile, "our furniture," "no stocks & bonds" or interests in any business. Their debts consisted of the mortgages on his houses, $4,500 owed to a Washington bank, $3,500 owed to his parents, a $500 insurance loan. [See H this page, also p. 225A-C]

Nixon observed that Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential candidate, was reported to be involved in a fund used to supplement salaries of Illinois state employes and that Sparkman "had his wife on the payroll." He therefore urged Stevenson & Sparkman to "come before the American people as I have and make a complete financial statement as to their financial history." "If they don't," he said, "it will be an admission that they have something to hide." [See N-P below]

Donors Listed. Dana C. Smith, Pasadena, Calif. lawyer in charge of the Nixon fund, released a complete list of its 76 contributors and itemized contributions & expenditures Sept. 20 on Nixon's orders. Among donors were Herbert Hoover Jr., the ex-President's son; oil man Earl B. Gilmore; race horse owner Charles S. Howard Jr., the late auto executive's son; P. G. Winnett, pres. of Bullock's, Inc. dept. store; Joe Crail, pres. of the Coast Fed. Savings & Loan Assn.; real estate man John J. Garland. Smith said a $500 ceiling had been put on contributions, but his list showed 4 men whose multiple contributions added up to more than $500 each. Smith contributed $300.

Smith, who said he signed all checks paid out by the $18,235 fund, reported that fund expenditures had totaled $18,166.62 in the period between Nixon's election to the Senate in 1950 and his nomination to the Vice Presidency in July 1952. The biggest amounts were $6,166.50 for stationery, printing, mimeographing & supplies and $3,430.78 for travel & hotel expenses for Nixon, his wife & aides. The Price, Waterhouse audit released Sept. 23 showed $5,102 paid directly to Nixon for expenses of his Washington, D.C. offices.

Smith had made the original disclosure of the fund's existence to reporters Leo Katcher of the *N.Y. Post*, Richard A. Donovan of *The Reporter* and Ernest Brashear of the *Los Angeles Daily News* and *The New Republic*. He said the contributions were patriotic, not an attempt to "buy a Senator."

Smith confirmed Sept. 23 a Justice Dept. report that John J. Irwin, then a Nixon aide, had helped him in Justice Dept. dealings in 1951 in connection with a $600,000 tax refund claim Smith filed against the Govt. Smith & Irwin insisted that nothing "illegal, immoral or unethical" was involved.

'Ike' Clears Nixon. Eisenhower issued his first statement on the controversy Sept. 19 aboard his campaign train as it rolled through Nebraska. "I believe Dick Nixon to be an honest man," he said. "I am confident that he will place all the facts before the American people fairly & squarely."

Eisenhower was in Cleveland Sept. 23 when Nixon made the telecast, but he wired him immediately that "your presentation was magnificent." He said he would have to see him personally before deciding whether to keep him, assured him that his "very great" "personal admiration & affection" for him "are undiminished." Then Eisenhower discarded a prepared speech on inflation and told an audience in Cleveland's Public Hall that he had seen "many brave men in tough situations" but had "never seen any come through in such fashion" as Nixon had. He lauded Nixon's "courage," said there was "a gulf as wide as the Pacific" between the Govt. corruption he had been assailing and "whatever error of judgment" Nixon may have committed. He promised that his decision would be based on the question: "Do I, myself, believe that this man is the kind of man that America would like for its Vice President?"

Nixon flew to Wheeling, W. Va. the evening of Sept. 24 in answer to Eisenhower's summons to a personal meeting. Eisenhower, who had driven to the airport to greet him, climbed aboard the plane, threw his arm around Nixon and assured him: "You're my boy!" Reporters said Nixon was in tears. Then the 2 candidates drove to Wheeling's City Island Stadium where Eisenhower charged that Nixon had been "subject to a very unfair & vicious attack." Nixon "has not only vindicated himself," Eisenhower said, but "so far as I am concerned, stands higher than ever before." He read a telegram from GOP Natl. Chrmn. Summerfield reporting that only 107 of the 138 GOP Natl. Com. members could be reached but that they had voted unanimously to keep Nixon on the ticket. (The committee's formal clearance of Nixon was announced Sept. 25.) Nixon lauded Eisenhower for telling to him to make the facts of the case public instead of ignoring the charges and giving him automatic clearance.

Stevenson Fund Revealed. The story of a fund involving Democratic Presidential candidate Stevenson was brought into the controversy Sept. 22 by Kent Chandler, A. B. Dick & Co. vice chairman. Chandler said Stevenson, as Illinois Governor, "personally promoted a similar cash fund" to which private businessmen contributed. It was used to induce "able & intelligent men not blessed with independent income" to leave private jobs for state ones whose legal salaries were "insufficient to justify the sacrifice." There was no question of any money going to Stevenson. Stevenson, in New York, immediately confirmed this, said "there has never been any secret" about it, insisted there was "no question of improper influence, because there was no connection between the contributors & the beneficiaries" and no beneficiary was "an elected public official who sought public office." Stevenson said in a Baltimore address Sept. 24 he would not disclose beneficiaries' names because that "would subject them to publicity which they do not deserve and . . . be a breach of faith on my part to them." (But Wilson W. Wyatt, Stevenson's campaign manager, announced Sept. 25 that Stevenson had changed his mind and would make a public statement on the fund as soon as possible.) Stevenson said he hoped the discussion would "focus public attention" on the problem of attracting good men for low-paying Govt. jobs. He had withheld comment on the Nixon

SENATOR'S INCOME. Nixon, as Senator, & his staff have received more than $75,000 a year in salaries & expenses from the Govt. Nixon got $12,500 (before taxes) as his personal salary, a $2,500 tax-free expense account. More than $60,000 (based on population of California, the state he represented) went for his office payroll & expenses. He also received 20¢ a mile every session for one round trip between California & Washington, additional allowances for phone calls, stationery, airmail & special delivery, free franking of all mail he considered official, free office space, typewriters, telephones, office furniture, free haircuts at a private barber shop.

fund except for a Sept. 19 statement in which he said: "The questions seem to be: Who gave the money, was it given to influence the Senator's position on public questions, and have any laws been violated? . . . Condemnation without all the evidence, a practice all too familiar to us, would be wrong."

Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Sparkman, who, like Stevenson, had been challenged by Nixon to make his finances public [see p. 303E], retorted Sept. 24 that "just because he is involved in such a business as he is, it doesn't give him any right to ask anybody else." He asked why Nixon failed to call on Eisenhower for a similar accounting. He defended his employment of his wife in his office, said she had earned "every dollar she got." Sparkman had proposed Sept. 21 that a Congressional committee investigate the Nixon fund. He seconded Sept. 22 Stevenson's stand that judgment on Nixon be withheld until all the facts were disclosed. He said Sept. 23 that he had "always been in favor of members of Congress & high policy makers in the federal government putting their financial position before the American public every year."

Controversy's Effects. Republican leaders were of the opinion that the uproar had strengthened Nixon with the voters rather than hurt him. Public reaction shortly after the disclosure of the fund had seemed largely unavorable. The *N.Y. Times* printed Sept. 21 a survey of almost 100 representative newspapers, most of them Eisenhower-Nixon supporters. They condemned Nixon's action by an almost 2-1 ratio. Then came Nixon's Sept. 23 telecast. The emotion-charged spectacle of the young candidate fighting his battle by laying bare his "financial history" convinced many Americans of his sincerity & honesty. His appeal for messages to the GOP Natl. Com. brought the avalanche of thousands of telegrams which, according to early samplings, favored him by about 200-1. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Summerfield declared Sept. 24 that the attack on Nixon had "backfired," that Nixon's telecast would be "the turning point of the campaign."

Comment. Democrats who would comment on the Nixon case generally denounced his use of the fund. Early Republican comment was divided, but the weight of GOP opinion swung to Nixon's side after his Sept. 23 telecast. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), backing Nixon Sept. 19, said he saw "no reason" why a Senator should not accept gifts "to help pay even his personal expenses in Washington." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) assailed the attacks on Nixon Sept. 21 as a left-wing "smear." Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) defended Nixon Sept. 20, said "many" Senators get outside financial aid. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) Sept. 21 called Nixon "honest" but accused him of "a mistake in judgment," an "unwise policy." Chrmn. Wilbur Renk of Wisconsin's Eisenhower-Nixon Com. called on Nixon Sept. 22 to resign the nomination, said he was "honest" but "dumb" and "morally wrong."

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell Sept. 19 said Nixon should resign, called the fund "a subsidy from persons with an interest in federal legislation"; he said Eisenhower must "cast away either his principles or his running mate." (Mitchell said Sept. 23 that he had rejected more than $100,000 in contributions to the Democratic campaign because they were offered under "unacceptable circumstances.") Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) called Nixon morally wrong Sept. 22, said the controversy helped show that Senators should be paid more.

Many newspapers which had criticized Nixon earlier, expressed satisfaction with his explanation, and some supported his retention on the ticket. The *N.Y. Times* opposed his action Sept. 20, said Sept. 25 after the telecast that "we particularly regret the lack of recognition by Sen. Nixon that he made any sort of mistake." The *N.Y. Post*, which broke the story, called Nixon's telecast a "soap opera" in which Nixon failed to say whether it was "ethical, defensible or desirable" for a Senator "to accept an 'expense fund' from members of wealthy special-interest groups that have a direct stake in the legislative business of the Senate." The *Chicago Tribune* said Nixon had "turned adversity to advantage for his party," given the campaign "new life & new meaning," turned the GOP ticket into a Nixon-Eisenhower rather than an Eisenhower-Nixon slate. Many papers said Nixon's telecast made it incumbent on Stevenson to disclose the details of the fund in which he was involved.

Other Funds. Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R., Calif.) said Sept. 20 that he had used $4,000 from an expense fund similar to Nixon's. Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R., N.Y.) said Sept. 23 that he had received $5,000 or $6,000 from the Com. for Constitutional Govt. to finance a weekly column he distributed to newspapers. He declared that at least 100 Congressmen draw from privately donated funds like Nixon's. [See p. 129B]

Other Campaign Highlights

AFL Indorses Stevenson. The AFL indorsed Stevenson for President at the closing session of its Sept. 15-23 national convention in New York. It was the first time an AFL convention ever indorsed a Presidential candidate. (The CIO's Natl. Exec. Board had indorsed Stevenson in Washington Aug. 14.) Stevenson, addressing the convention Sept. 22, again pledged to work for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. Noting that Taft had acknowledged "23 mistakes" in the law, Stevenson said "a tire with 23 punctures & 5 blowouts needs junking and not a recap with reclaimed Republican rubber." He suggested a "partnership" between government & labor "devoted to common ends" but with neither partner dominating the other, a "pattern for full cooperation" between the Democratic Party & the AFL which would recognize the "mutual independence" of each. He promised more important Govt. jobs for union representatives, proposed strengthening the Labor Dept.

(AFL Pres. William Green, 79, keynoted the convention Sept. 15 with a new call to the CIO & United Mine Workers to "come back home" into the AFL. UMW Pres. John L. Lewis replied by telegraph the same day that the UMW "will participate constructively to work out a formula for immediate unification." A resolution urging unification first with the CIO, then with independent unions was adopted by the convention Sept. 23. Green was reelected for his 29th term Sept. 23.) [See p. 296D]

(Stevenson was also indorsed by the Gen. Exec. Board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Sept. 24, by the *Progressive* magazine Sept. 23.) [See p. 296H-J]

Stevenson on Tour. Stevenson, discussing atomic energy in Hartford, Conn. Sept. 18, warned against the "danger in making the atomic bomb the center of our defense strategy." He said that "the bomb is but one part of" and "cannot be a substitute for" "a general system of defense." He backed Truman Admin. efforts to find "an international system for the control of atomic power." He also scored Eisenhower's "singular theory that a candidate for President should support all state & local candidates on his party ticket—good, bad, indifferent—and regardless of their views & records." [See p. 288E]

Stevenson made his first campaign speech below the Mason-Dixon Line in the Richmond, Va. Mosque, where he told an unsegregated audience Sept. 20 he intended to live up to the Democratic Party's civil rights plank. He rejected the argument that "we ought to grant all men their rights" just to deprive the Soviets of a "propaganda weapon," said "we must do right for right's sake alone." [See p. 288D]

Stevenson declared in Baltimore Sept. 23 that he favored retaining present price-wage-rent controls "until prices stop going up" and asking Congress to "take further steps" "if they don't stop by Jan. 1." In addition, the Govt. should cut "non-essential expenditures to the bare bones of necessity," spend "every penny" as though it were "a $5 bill," keep "just as close as possible to pay-as-we-go tax standard," "prevent excessive private borrowing." [See p. 296H]

Eisenhower's Campaign. Eisenhower told a farmer audience in Omaha Sept. 18 that the country has "had enough of what is humorously called the Fair Deal," promised "an honest deal." He said "freedom-loving England" had "adopted a program similar to the Brannan plan" under which the Govt. tells farmers exactly how to operate their farms and could throw them off their land for inefficiency. "A Republican administration intends to see that it doesn't happen here," he pledged. [See p. 287J]

Eisenhower charged in Kansas City Sept. 19 that Stevenson was the candidate of the "machine bosses," that the Truman Admin. "has allowed and helped the machine bosses in our cities to move their kind into federal posts and to practice on the national level the vicious morals of boss politics."

Eisenhower told the Natl. Fed. of Women's Republican Clubs in St. Louis Sept. 20 that "you can't get good government merely by pruning or spraying bad government" but must take the Bible's advice for ridding an orchard of trees that bring forth evil fruit: go at the roots with an axe. He promised "to call in the heads of every investigative agency in our Fed. Govt." and "make it clear . . . that the finding out & the rooting out of those who practice or condone subversion or corruption is their first, their most urgent business." Then, he said, "our immediate aims" would be (1) "to save," (2) "to streamline," (3) "to decentralize" and (4) "to unify."

Eisenhower in Cincinnati Sept. 22 denounced State Secy. Dean Acheson for his Jan. 1950 declaration, 5 months prior to the Korean attack, that "America's so-called 'defensive perimeter'

excluded areas on the Asiatic mainland such as Korea" and that "no person can guarantee these areas against military attack." (Mutual Security Dir. W. Averell Harriman in New York Sept. 23 accused Eisenhower of a "glaring omission & misrepresentation" for deleting Acheson's declaration, in the same speech, that "should such an attack occur . . . the initial reliance must be on the people attacked to resist it and then upon the commitments of the entire civilized world under the Charter of the United Nations.") Eisenhower praised the Marshall Plan and Greek-Turkish program, which he said were "enactments of the Republican 80th Congress," made no mention of the North Atlantic Treaty Org., whose forces he led. [See pp. 287M-P, 288C]

A Natl. Professional Com. for Eisenhower & Nixon was formed in Chicago Sept. 22. Dr. Elmer L. Henderson of Louisville, Ky., ex-pres. of the American Medical Assn., was named chairman, and 2 other ex-AMA presidents, Drs. Ernest E. Irons of Chicago and John W. Cline of San Francisco, were named vice chairmen. The AMA simultaneously announced that it was ending its 4-yr. "successful" fight against "socialized medicine" (Henderson had headed its coordinating committee). Clem Whitaker & Leone Baxter, who handled public relations for the anti-socialized medicine campaign, became campaign directors for the new Eisenhower-Nixon group. [See p. 195D]

GENERAL

Investigations. Ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. T. Lamar Caudle told a House Judiciary subcommittee Sept. 23 that Pres. Truman had told Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D., Ala.) that he had done Caudle a "grave injustice" by dismissing him. Pres. Truman denied this to reporters Sept. 25. Caudle testified Sept. 18 that Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, then Attorney General, had made him kill several important cases. He said he was ordered to drop a price violation case against N.C. lumber merchant Fred J. Coxe after Clyde R. Hoey, then Senator-elect & Coxe's attorney, contacted Clark. He testified that David K. Niles, then a White House aide, had pressured the Justice Dept. not to prosecute conscientious objectors. Caudle said Sept. 19 that Congress members who interceded in tax cases included Boykin, Sens. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W.Va.), William Langer (R., N.D.), ex-Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) & Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N.C.) [see p. 290E, D]. Ex-Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath testified before the House subcommittee Sept. 17 that the Treasury Dept. had delayed tax cases until it was too late for the Justice Dept. to do much about them. He said Caudle was "wrongly treated when he was summarily discharged." [See p. 161L]

The Senate Agriculture Com. reported Sept. 23 that about $10 million worth of Govt.-owned grain had been embezzled or criminally converted by 131 private warehousemen in the past 5 years. But "no evidence was reported . . . that any CCC personnel profited personally or was criminally involved." It blamed Govt. officials for lax administration, poor policies that permitted such wholesale thievery, reported that about $2 million of the loss had been recovered by May. [See p. 169P]

Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery Sept. 19 ordered immigration officials to bar the reentry to the U.S. of film comedian-producer Charles Chaplin, 63, a British subject, until he is investigated. No reason for the inquiry was given (he has been accused of left-wing sympathies). Chaplin had sailed from New York Sept. 17 on a 6-mo. 'round-the-world cruise. [See XI, p. 112D; X, 247C-D]

Armed Forces. The Air Force revealed Sept. 12 that a tornado the previous week had destroyed one and damaged 106 B-36 heavy bombers at Carswell AF Base, Tex. and the nearby Consolidated Aircraft plant. More B-36s were involved than the AF had ever admitted having. 37 of the damaged planes were quickly repaired; the rest were expected to be back in service by Oct. 1. [See p. 257F] . . . At least 11 new models of jet fighters & bombers have been ordered into production to replace front-line planes, the UP reported Sept. 13. Newest: the F-101, first AF jet fighter specifically designed to escort bombers to distant targets, to be made by McDonnell Aircraft Corp. [See p. 289J] . . . November draft call, issued by Army Sept. 12: 47,000. [See p. 256P] . . . 16,703 men originally classified 4-F on mental grounds were re-examined and drafted by Aug. 1, Selective Service hq. announced Sept. 15. [See p. 210M-N] . . . The Army announced Sept. 11 that foot soldiers would be "glamorized" by the addition of blue trim to infantry uniforms. . . . The Army announced Sept. 20 that Lt. Leon A. Gilbert's 20-yr. sentence for misconduct in battle in Korea had been reduced to 17 years. He had originally received a death sentence which Pres. Truman later commuted. [See Vol. X, p. 384L-M]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee continued Labor's attack on plans to denationalize the iron & steel industry and the road transport system Sept. 14. He pledged that the Labor Party, "when we get back," would reinstate all nationalized industries which might be returned to private ownership by the Conservatives. Prime Min. Winston Churchill had reaffirmed Sept. 6 his intention to denationalize the 2 industries before the end of the 1953 Parliamentary session. The Natl. Iron & Steel Corp. reported Aug. 21 that the steel industry showed a $96,590,000 gross profit ($21,816,412 net) the first 7½ months of its operation under state ownership (Feb. 15-Oct. 1, 1951). [See pp. 146D, 111C] . . . Britain's Trade Union Congress, representing 8,020,079 workers, voted in its 84th annual meeting in Margate Sept. 1-5 to reject leftwing criticism of Britain's rearmament policy. It backed the Govt.'s defense program, asked greater nationalization of British industry & a reversal of all proposed denationalization, voted for moderation in wage disputes but criticized Govt. "attempts to restrict justifiable wage increases," called for large-scale trade with Communist nations to ease Britain's economic crisis. [See H above, pp. 237M, 177P; Vol. XI, 293P] . . . The Board of Trade Sept. 22 reported increased Russian purchases of rubber in Britain: 4,349 tons in August as compared with 50 tons in August, 1951; 70,235 tons in the first 8 months of 1952 against 18,510 tons in 1951. Britain was reported Sept. 24 to have arranged the purchase of about 200,000 tons of coarse grains from Russia. [See pp. 278C, 262G]

The Supply Ministry said Sept. 14 that Britain sent more than 3,000 shipments of isotopes to 37 nations in the year ended last June and was the world's largest exporter of radio-active materials for peaceful use. [See Vol. XI, p. 382N] . . . Field Marshal Sir William Slim, 61, retiring chief of the Imperial Gen. Staff, was named Sept. 2 to replace Sir William McKell as Governor-General of Australia in January. [See p. 178B] . . . The Govt. revealed the World War II hiding places of some of Britain's art treasures in a book published Sept. 22. . . . Intl. financier Axel Wenner-Gren was reported Sept. 15 to have invested $5.6 million in forming the Capricorn Africa Development Corp. to develop natural resources of Southern Rhodesia (Africa). British Col. David Sterling & Finnish-American businessman Ake Lillas were also reported in the venture. [See p. 218M; VII, 414E-F]

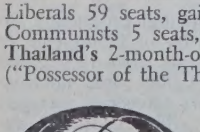
France. The Paris Communist paper *l'Humanité* reported Sept. 17 the dismissal from high Communist Party posts of 2 long-time French CP leaders & French Natl. Assembly members: André Marty, removed from the 4-man Secretariat (highest party unit), and ex-Reconstruction Min. Charles Tillon, dropped from the Politburo (2d ranking unit). Marty remained in the Politburo, Tillon on the CP Central Com. They were accused of disagreeing with Politburo & Central Com. decisions on the Reds' peace movement and of criticizing French CP head Maurice Thorez & his wife, Jeannette Vermeersch. [See p. 282L; Vol. VII, 25N; VI, 181B] . . . The Govt. ordered Sept. 11 the immediate establishment of price ceilings at Aug. 31 levels in an effort to halt the cost of living rise. [See p. 270F]

India. All major industries showed substantial production increases in the first half of 1952, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry reported Sept. 18. Production totals: coal 18,650,000 tons, steel 535,000 tons, textiles 2,164,000,000 yards (all-time high), jute products 496,100 tons. 23 other categories averaged a 20% increase. [See Vol. XI, p. 59N] . . . The All-India Congress Com., highest policy-making body of India's governing party, unanimously approved Sept. 14 a resolution (drafted by Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru) asking for a 5-power conference to settle East-West differences. Other resolutions adopted during a 2-day meeting at Indore condemned South Africa's racial discrimination and expressed sympathy toward Tunisians & other North Africans seeking independence. [See pp. 273H-J, 110B] . . . Nehru told 3,000 Communists demonstrating in Ujjain Sept. 17 to "go to the native place of communism" if they believed they could achieve their ends by disturbing the peace. The Congress Party in Hyderabad won a surprise victory in a special election Sept. 12 by taking 2 legislative seats formerly held by Communists. 2 ex-Communists & 2 independents joined the Congress Party, raising its voting strength to 100 in the 175-seat

state legislature. Anti-Govt. riots (protesting employment of workers from outside the state) Sept. 3 & 4 resulted in 7 deaths in Hyderabad & Secunderabad cities. [See p. 273G-H] . . . The Soviet All-Union Council of Trade Unions said Sept. 13 it agreed to the Indian Govt.'s suggestion that famine relief food & funds be sent to the Indian Red Cross instead of to a specific locality. 2 Soviet food ships were reported to have left Russia for India Sept. 21. [See p. 277L-M] . . . The Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 was repealed Aug. 31 by Uttar Pradesh State, freeing from restrictions more than 2½ million members of "criminal tribes."

Iran. The Truman-Churchill plan for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute was officially rejected by Iran Sept. 24 in a note which also gave Britain 2 weeks to answer a demand for immediate payment of $137,200,000 by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. The note indicated Iran would let the Intl. Court decide the compensation to be paid to the oil company for its seized properties. Iran's Parliament voted confidence in Premier Mohammed Mossadegh after he reported on the oil dispute in the House of Deputies Sept. 16 & Senate Sept. 17. [See p. 287D-E] . . . Cities Service Corp. Pres. W. Alton Jones said on leaving Iran Sept. 24 that U.S. oil operators would buy Iranian oil and take the accompanying risk of British naval or legal intervention if the oil dispute remained stalemated. Jones said both sides were to blame in the oil dispute and predicted Iran would "never call in the Russians" to help in oil production. Iranian Natl. Front Party Secy. Gen. Hussein Makki said Sept. 24 in Washington that he had talked with a U.S. businessman who offered to form a $140,000,000 company to transport & sell Iranian oil to Europe & Asia. [See p. 287E-F] . . . Dr. Hjalmar Schacht left Teheran Sept. 14 after a 5-day study of Iran's economic condition, said Iranians were "lazy" and should work more to solve their nation's financial problems. In Hamburg Sept. 16 Schacht praised Mossadegh as "one of the wisest & most far-sighted statesmen I have ever known." (Schacht arrived in Egypt Sept. 22 to advise the Govt. in financial matters.) [See p. 287F]

Belgium & the U.S. signed a supplementary pact Sept. 9 to avoid double taxation & prevent income tax evasion [see p. 98A]. Leonce Lagae, 58, succeeded Justice Min. Joseph Pholien in the Cabinet Sept. 5. [See p. 282E] . . . **Ceylon's** Prime Min. Dudley Senanayake announced new taxes & a cut in imports from dollar areas Sept. 20 in an effort to avoid a financial crisis. [See p. 186P] . . . **Iraq's** King Feisal II, 17, ended a 5-week tour of the U.S. Sept. 18. He arrived in England Sept. 23 for a state visit, expected to visit Spain before returning to Iraq in November. [See p. 262N-P] . . . **Lebanon's** Parliament elected ex-Forgn. Min. Camille Chamoun, 51, president of Lebanon Sept. 23. A political independent & long-time opponent of ex-Pres. Bechara el-Khoury, Chamoun was backed by the opposition Socialist Natl. Front, whose charges of corruption forced el-Khoury's resignation Sept. 18. Chamoun pledged a program of Govt. reform, promised a democratic regime and turned over the Govt. to an emergency 3-man cabinet headed by Army Comdr. in Chief Gen. Fuad Shehab. [See p. 297P] . . . **Malaya's** Federal citizenship bill became effective Sept. 15, granting citizenship rights to 72% of the population. The law confirmed the existence of a common nationality for all Malays for the first time, extended citizenship to 2,650,000 Malayans, 1,100,000 Chinese & 180,000 Indians of Malaya's total 5,300,000 population. [See p. 274D] . . . **Sweden's** Social Democratic-Agrarian coalition was returned to power in Parliamentary elections Sept. 21 but each party lost 3 seats. Social Dems. held 109 seats, Agrarians 27. Other results: Liberals 59 seats, gain of 2; Conservatives 30 seats, gain of 7; Communists 5 seats, loss of 3. [See Vol. VIII, p. 310K]. . . **Thailand's** 2-month-old crown prince was named Vajiralongkorn ("Possessor of the Thunderbolt") Sept. 6. [See p. 268M]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

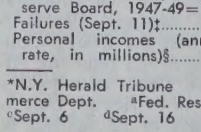
Sears, Roebuck & Co. formed a partnership with the Toronto mail order house Simpsons, Ltd. which will transform the latter into Simpsons-Sears, Ltd. with new retail stores in many Canadian communities (reported Sept. 22). [See p. 82F] . . . **Consolidated Grocers Corp.** (nationwide food processer, canner, distributor) announced Sept. 5 that it had bought Royal Blue Stores, Inc. (650 independent retail food stores in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan), will merge with Weidman Co. (Cleveland area food distributer) . . . **John Fox** of Boston put up for sale his 15% interest (180,000 shares) in Western Union Telegraph Co. (announced Sept. 11). [See p. 195G] . . . **Tahoe Biltmore,** Nevada hotel-gambling casino, was sold by the RFC Sept. 12 to Joe Greenback of San Francisco for $225,000, a $190,000 loss to the Govt. (Biggest RFC business loan: $94 million to San Manuel Copper Corp. of Arizona July 14 to develop a copper & molybdenum deposit.) [See p. 259D-H] . . . **Central States Electric Corp.** trustees' $12 million judgment against Harrison Williams was vacated, 2-1, by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York Aug. 15 because of the statute of limitations. [See p. 18L] . . . **SEC** asked bond dealers & brokers not to trade in German dollar bonds to keep Russia from cashing in about $475 million worth of them which the Reds looted in the early days of the occupation of Berlin (reported Sept. 9). [See Vol. XI, p. 74J] . . . **U.S. Treasury** offered Sept. 12 its highest interest rate on short-term securities in 20 years—2⅛% on a 14-mo. note in exchange for $10.86 billion worth of maturing 11½-mo. 1⅞% certificates. Higher interest rates were in line with the Fed. Reserve Board's anti-inflationary "tight money" policy. [See p. 203A] . . . **Chicago's Transit Authority** agreed to buy the Chicago Motor Coach Co. for $16½ million, planned a $20 million bond issue to finance the purchase & improvements (reported Aug. 20). [See Vol. XI, p. 246J] . . . **St. Louis'** Board of Aldermen voted Aug. 27 a ½% tax on earnings of all persons working in the city (including nonresidents) & on net profits of corporations. . . . **American Car & Foundry Co.** announced Sept. 3 formation of an aircraft division headed by Clifford W. Sponsel.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 20

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,344,000,000	$23,344,000,000	$21,934,000,000
Currency circulation	$29,292,000,000	$29,364,000,000	$28,140,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$21,235,000,000	$21,017,000,000	$19,842,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,281,306,777	$7,486,515,012	$9,483,359,838
England note circulation (£)	1,446,805,000	1,451,994,000	1,348,384,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,425,540	6,099,340	10,179,780
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.82	148.14	147.29
Bond sales	$13,873,000	$14,430,400	$14,231,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.85	98.84	99.96
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	133,283	127,685	128,541
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[e]6,460,500	6,441,550	6,282,200
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,110,000	2,230,000	9,298,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,654,324,000	7,324,127,000	7,137,652,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]881,218	746,044	850,812
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, [f]1935-39=100)	Aug. 212	July 191	Aug. 1951 217
Steel output (tons)	8,499,000	1,626,958	8,739,095
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.71⅞	$2.71	$2.71½
Corn (bu.)	$2.00½	$2.06¾	$2.06
Cotton (lb.)	$.3925	$.3985	$.371
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.49	$6.60	$6.77
Monthly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	Aug. 112.1	July 111.8	Aug. 1951 113.7
Farm products	109.9	[r]110.2	110.4
Processed foods	110.5	110.0	111.2
Textile products & apparel	99.2	[r]98.9	108.5
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [d]111.3	**Last Week** 111.4	**Year Ago** 113.4
BUSINESS:	Aug.	July	Aug. 1951
Retail sales (1935-39=100)‡	354.2	354.0	333.7
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [b]114	**Last Week** 100	**Year Ago** 114
Failures (Sept. 11)‡	91	110	164
Personal incomes (annual rate, in millions)§	July $264,200	June $266,700	July 1951 $254,500

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 10 [b]Sept. 13 [c]Sept. 6 [d]Sept. 16 [e]Sept. 13; record [r]Corrected



EDUCATION & RELIGION

Anti-Protestantism. 3 Protestant church groups in Italy (Italian Assembly of God, Church of Christ, Pentecostal) asked the U.S. State Dept. Sept. 25 for aid in ending what they termed religious persecution of Protestant minorities by the Italian Govt. The State Dept. had requested a report on the closing of Protestant churches in Italy Sept. 15.

An Italian Govt. campaign against the Church of Christ began Sept. 7 when, according to U.S. missionary Cline R. Paden of Brownfield, Tex., the sect's Alessandria church was closed "by force" & the Rome church was ordered to close. The sect was told Sept. 15 it must close its 21 branches until it received official permission to operate in Italy. Police prevented Church of Christ members from holding regular Sunday services in their Rome church Sept. 14 & 21, shut missions in Rome & Petilia Policastro Sept. 17. Italian Baptists said Sept. 19 that one of their churches at Miglianico had been closed a month earlier despite Govt. recognition of the Baptist group which operates 50 churches in Italy. [See Vol. X, p. 15C]

The Spanish Forgn. Affairs Ministry said Sept. 22 that "foreign intervention" on behalf of Spanish Protestants was viewed with the "greatest distaste" and would do more harm than good. The warning was issued in a reply to a request from Rev. Paul E. Freed, Greensboro, N.C. Baptist minister, for a statement of the Spanish Govt.'s attitude on Protestantism. [See p. 265H]

(Seville Archbishop Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz of Spain denounced freedom of thought, religion & the press Sept. 17 as "liberties of perdition" and blamed them for the "great evils of the world.") [See p. 265H]

Argentina's Forgn. Affairs & Religious Cults Ministry was reported Sept. 22 to have notified 2 Protestant ministers that they could no longer carry on their religious activities. Both denied charges of having attacked Argentina's high cost of living in sermons last January. [See p. 298D]

The Evangelical Confed. of Colombia has asked for conferences on Protestant persecution in Colombia with the Govt., the UN Comm. on Human Rights & the Roman Catholic Church, it was reported in New York Sept. 16. The group said it had more than 700 "documented & investigated declarations of religious persecutions" in the past 3 years. [See p. 226N]

Episcopal Convention. Actions by the 57th triennial Gen. Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston Sept. 7-19: The convention criticized the U.S.' "restrictive" immigration policies toward uprooted & Asiatic peoples; opposed higher tariffs & trade barriers against Japan, racial discrimination, preventive war; approved an annual $5,929,042 budget for the next 3 years. A pastoral letter from the House of Bishops Sept. 19 called upon Episcopalians to combat injustice, exploitation & discrimination and reject "the persuasive half-truths of atheistic materialism." The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the convention Sept. 7. [See p. 292G; Vol. IX, 327K-L]

Papal Views. Statements by Pope Pius XII:

On medicine—The Pope issued a code of "moral needs" to confine medical research to areas where it would not cause damage. He listed the interests of medical science, of the individual patient & of the community as factors which must be considered "to morally justify new (medical) proceedings . . . & new methods of medical research & treatment." He said experiments on living men could be conducted on the basis of his moral code, which was outlined in a message Sept. 14 to the first Intl. Congress of Histopathology (published Sept. 16 in *L'Osservatore Romano*). [See p. 159C-D; Vol. XI, 383D, 375F]

On psychoanalysis—He condemned the "pansexual method of a certain school of psychoanalysis." He did not criticize "other psychoanalytical methods not tainted with pansexualism" or "certain principles" common to all psychoanalytical systems "that are in no way contrary to natural ethics & Christian morals" (from *L'Osservatore Romano* article Sept. 20 clarifying Pope's Sept. 14 message to Histopathology Congress). [See p. 156B-C]

On unification of Europe—He supported the unification movement, said "if statesmen work for the unification of Europe, for its peace & for the peace of the world, the Church . . . sustains them with all the strength of its sacrifices & of its prayers" (Sept. 13 speech to 2,000 European pilgrims). [See p. 251A]

On Govt. economics—"The task of the state" is to create conditions permitting "private enterprise to expand within the limits of the moral order — the common good" (message to Italian social workers issued Sept. 22 by Actg. Vatican State Secy. Msgr. Giovanni B. Montini). [See 251B, 99N]

On women in religion—The Pope expressed alarm over the dwindling number of women who become nuns. He authorized changes in nuns' traditional dress to make it more comfortable & hygienic (speech to heads of all Roman Catholic women's religious orders at their first intl. congress Sept. 11-13 in Rome; made public Sept. 20). [See Vol. X, p. 396H]

Austrian Roman Catholics, attending a conference to proclaim the "freedom & dignity of mankind" in Vienna Sept. 11-14, voted to separate the Austrian Catholic Church from the support of any political party, thus ending an historic connection with the rightist People's Party. [See p. 266J] . . . **Natl. Conf. of Catholic Charities** in Cleveland Sept. 15 called present U.S. immigration laws "not only inadequate but unfair" & "not consonant with the spiritual ideals of [the U.S.] Constitution." [See p. 292B-C]. . . **Natl. Council of Catholic Women** at its annual convention Sept. 22-24 in Seattle urged continued price controls on short supply items, supported UN efforts for peace in Korea, recommended a review of existing labor legislation to find a new approach to labor problems, favored broader immigration laws & more aid to refugees, asked establishment of "a true Christian community where everyone, regardless of race, color or ethnic origin, may realize his God-given rights & responsibilities."

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Disciples of Christ Wld. Conv.[1]	Edgar Burton, Toronto	Pres.	Aug. 8
Methodist Coordntng. Cncl.[2]	Bishop C. W. Brashares[3]	Pres.	Sept. 9
Natl. Baptist Convtn., USA[4]	Dr. D. V. Jenison, Selma, Ala.	Pres.	Sept. 11
Natl. Conf. of Catholic Charities	Joseph Glasser, Detroit[5]	Pres.	Sept. 15
N. Amer. Baptist Gen. Conf.[6]	Walter W. Grosser[7]	Mod'tor	Aug. 26
Seventh-Day Adventists	Elder D. E. Rebok[8]	Gen. Sec.	Sept. 19
Silliman U. (Dumaguete City, Philippines)	Dr. L. T. Ruiz[9]	Pres.	Aug. 27
Talladega Coll. (Ala.)	Dr. A. D. Gray[10]	Pres.	Aug. 20
United Lutheran Bro'hood[11]	Merwyn Fuss[12]	Pres.	Sept. 21
U. of Texas (Austin)	Dr. Logan Wilson[13]	Pres.	Aug. 21

[1]Melbourne, Australia [2]Organization meeting [see p. 156D] [3]Of Chicago [4]Represents 5 million Negro Baptists [5]Succeeds Rt. Rev. Msgr. Eugene A. Loftus [6]30th triennial convention in Philadelphia; 275 German Baptist congregations [7]Of Oak Park, Ill.; succeeds Dr. George A. Lang; is first layman to hold post [8]Succeeds Elder E. D. Dick who resigned to head Seventh-Day Adventist Theological Seminary, Takoma Park, Md. [9]Philippine consul gen. in Chicago [10]Of Chicago; chrmn., exec. com., Gen. Council of Congregational Churches in Amer.; succeeds Dr. A. D. Beitel [11]Annual convention in Washington [12]Of Taneytown, Md.; succeeds Ralph J. Wohlsen [13]U. of N.C. vice pres.; succeeds Dr. T. S. Painter, resigned Sept. 1
*See index for full names

OBITUARIES

Frances Alda, 69, star Met. Opera (N.Y.) soprano 1908-29; Sept. 18 in Venice of cerebral hemorrhage.

John Atherton, 52, magazine artist; Sept. 15 during fishing trip on Miramachi River, New Brunswick, Canada.

Nathaniel Davis (Nat) Ayer, 65, songwriter (*Oh, You Beautiful Doll*, 1,500 others); Sept. 19 in Bath, Eng.

Hugo Bezdek, 68, ex-Pittsburgh (NL) baseball mgr., ex-Penn St., Ark., Ore. football coach; Sept. 19, Atlantic City, N.J.

Sir Montague Burton, 67, founder of Burton's, Ltd., huge British tailoring firm; Sept. 21 in London.

Thomas Corder Catchpool, 69, pre-war head of British Quakers; Sept. 16 of exhaustion while climbing Monte Rosa, Switz.

Daniel H. Coakley, 87, Boston Dem. leader disbarred in 1921 for alleged fixing of criminal case, impeached & ousted as Governor's Councillor 1941; Sept. 18 in Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Guy Crippen, 60, harness-racing driver (won 1951 Hambletonian with Mainliner); Sept. 21, Darlington, Wis. [See XI, 265E]

Lt. Gen. Alfredo dall'Olio, 99, Italian Arms & Ammunition Min. in World War I who directed speedup of nation's arms output after Caporetto defeat; Sept. 20 in Rome.

Rev. Charles M. Fillmore, 92, composer of *Tell Mother I'll Be There*, other popular hymns; Sept. 18 in Indianapolis.

Roland H. Hartley, 88, Republican Gov. of Washington 1925-33, lumberman; Sept. 21 in Seattle.

Ian Hay (Maj. Gen. John Hay Beith), 76, novelist (*The First Hundred Thousand*), playwright; Sept. 22 in Petersfield, Eng.

John Brice Gordon Rinehart, 77, attorney whose name is used in Harvard's traditional "Oh, Rinehart" rallying cry (his classmates popularized it in 1900 by shouting it up to his dormitory window); Sept. 19 in Waynesburg, Pa.

Maurice G. Roberts, 73, pres. of St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners; Sept. 19 in St. Louis of heart attack.

Edward N. Rugoff, 62, pioneer in establishing "Subway" & "Straw Hat" theatrical circuits; Sept. 17 in New York.

Cornelius D. Scully, 73, Dem. Mayor of Pittsburgh 1936-46; Sept. 22 in Winchester, Va.

Earl Sheely, 59, ex-major league first baseman, gen. mgr. of PCL Seattle Rainiers; Sept. 16 in Seattle (heart attack).

Joseph Hudson Short Jr., 48, Pres. Truman's press secy. since Dec. 1950, ex-AP & *Baltimore Sun* Washn. newsman; Sept. 18 in Alexandria, Va. of heart attack. (His widow, ex-AP writer Beth Campbell Short, 44, was appointed White House correspondence

secy. at $18,000 a yr. by Pres. Truman Sept. 23, became first woman exec. secy. to a President. She replaced William D. Hassett, retired.) [See pp. 223H, 112E; Vol. X, 401E-F]

Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, 87, first pres. of Finland (1919-25); Sept. 22 in Helsinki.

Austin Strong, 71, author of *Seventh Heaven, Three Wise Fools,* other plays; Sept. 17 in Nantucket, Mass.

George Tomlinson, 62, British Laborite Education Min. 1947-51; Sept. 22 in London.

Harold Tucker (H. T.) Webster, 67, newspaper cartoonist famous for *The Timid Soul;* Sept. 22, Stamford, Conn. (heart attack).

SPORTS

Baseball. Final standings of the class AAA minors:

Intl. League (Sept. 9)	W.	L.	Pct.	Amer. Assn. (Sept. 9)	W.	L.	Pct.	Pacific Coast (Sept. 22)	W.	L.	Pct.
Montreal	95	56	.629	Milwaukee	101	53	.656	Hollywood	109	71	.606
Syracuse	88	66	.571	Kansas City	89	65	.578	Oakland	104	76	.578
Rochester	80	74	.519	St. Paul	80	74	.519	Seattle	96	84	.533
Toronto	78	76	.506	Minneapolis	79	75	.513	Portland	92	88	.511
Buffalo	71	83	.461	Louisville	77	77	.500	San Diego	88	92	.489
Baltimore	70	84	.455	Indianapolis	75	79	.487	Los Angeles	87	93	.483
Ottawa	65	85	.433	Columbus	68	85	.444	S. Francisco	78	102	.433
Springfield	65	88	.425	Charleston	46	107	.301	Sacramento	66	114	.367

So. Assn. winner—Chattanooga; **Tex. League**—Dallas [See Vol. XI, p. 296H]

Walt Hirsch, 22, of Dayton, O., Danville (Ill.) first baseman (Mississippi-Ohio Valley League), was permanently barred from minor league baseball Sept. 23 because of his involvement in the U. of Ky. basketball scandal. [See p. 140C]

Boxing. Undefeated Rocky Marciano, 28, of Brockton, Mass. won the world heavyweight title in Philadelphia Sept. 23 by knocking out defending champ Jersey Joe Walcott, 38, of Camden, N.J. after 43 seconds of the 13th round. Walcott was winning on points when he was knocked out. 40,379 persons paid $504,645 to see the bout in Municipal Stadium. Only broadcast was by theater TV to 49 movie theaters in 31 cities in the first coast-to-coast closed-circuit commercial telecast. Walcott weighed 196 lb., received 40% of the $345,177 net receipts. Marciano weighed 184 lb., got 20% of the net. [See pp. 244H, 180D]

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES (SEPT. 20)

Baylor 17, Wake For. 14	Maryland 13, Mo. 10	Texas 35, LSU 14
Calif. 34, Coll. Pac. 13	Oregon St. 14, Utah 7	UCLA 13, Oregon 6
Colo. 20, San Jose 14	Penn St. 20, Temple 13	Villanova 25, Ky. 6
Duke 34, W&L 0	Portland 10, S. Fran. 4	VPI 27, Davidson 14
Ga. Tech 54, Citadel 6	Stanford 28, S. Clara 13	Wash. 39, Idaho 11
Kansas 13, TCU 0		

Golf. British PGA title in London: won Sept. 20 by Fred Daly of Ireland, 4 & 3, over Flory Van Donck of Belgium. [See Vol. XI, p. 248C-D] . . . Natl. Celebrities tourney in Washington; won Sept. 21 by Jimmy Demaret. [See p. 20E-F]

Horse Racing. $60,463.35 Little Brown Jug pacing classic in Delaware, O.: won Sept. 19 by W. G. Reynolds' Meadow Rice, Wayne (Curly) Smart driving, setting 3-mi. split heat world record of 6 mins. 6 2/5 secs. Winner's $30,231.66 purse brought Meadow Rice's total 1952 earnings to $60,794.59, season's highest among 3-year-old harness racers. [See Vol. XI, p. 312J]

25 thoroughbreds died in a stable fire at Belmont Park, N.Y. Sept. 14, eve of Belmont's fall season opening. Damages of $120,000 in horses & $55,000 in property were reported. [See 204D-E]

Motorboat Racing. 45-mi. President's Cup race in Washington: won Sept. 21 for the 3d straight time by Walter & Roy Dossin's *Miss Pepsi,* Charles F. Thompson driving (fastest avg. speed 86.373 mph. in 3d heat). [See p. 220J; Vol. XI, 312J-K]

Swimming. Florence Chadwick, 33, of San Diego, Calif. became the first woman to swim the 21-mi. Catalina Channel Sept. 21. Her time of 13 hrs. 17 mins. broke the official record (15 hrs. 40 mins., George Young of Canada, 1927) and came within 12 mins. of breaking the unofficial record. [See p. 228J]

Tennis. Pacific Southwest finals in Los Angeles Sept. 21: men's singles—Vic Seixas of Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, over Frank Sedgman of Australia; women's singles—Maureen Connolly of San Diego, Calif., 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, over Doris Hart of Miami; men's doubles—Herb Flam of Los Angeles & Hugh Stewart of Pasadena, 1-6, 9-7, 1-6, 9-7, 6-2, over Ken Rosewall & Lewis Hoad of Australia; women's doubles—Miss Hart & Shirley Fry of Akron, O., 6-4, 6-3, over Thelma Long of Australia & Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif. [See p. 292L-M]

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Crash. 13 French Navy men were killed in the crash of a U.S. Navy Privateer Sept. 24 in Saigon. [See p. 284M]

Walter Wanger, film producer, was released from jail in Los Angeles Sept. 13 after serving 3 mos. 9 days for the jealousy shooting of Jennings Lang, agent of actress Joan Bennett (Mrs. Wanger). [See p. 132P] . . . **Dr. Elizabeth Forbes-Sempill,** 40, Scottish physician, announced in Aberdeen Sept. 12 after a hospital stay she had become a male and adopted the given name Ewan. The doctor became heir presumptive to the baronetcy of Sempill. . . . **Frank Costello** will face denaturalization proceedings on grounds that he failed when naturalized in 1925 to reveal he had been sentenced to a year in prison in 1915 for carrying a concealed weapon, the U.S. Justice Dept. announced Sept. 8. [See p. 268F] . . . **Joe Adonis** & **Anthony J. Accardo** were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington Sept. 8 on charges of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Crime Investigating Com. [See Vol. XI, p. 109A] . . . **Andreis R. Young,** 46, & **John Trillegi,** 37, pleaded guilty in Reno Sept. 12 to theft of a safe containing $1.5 million in cash, jewelry & securities from L. V. Redfield. They were given one-to-5-yr. prison terms. [See p. 268G-H]

Married. Winifred Mary Priestley, divorced from British novelist J. B. Priestley July 29, married ornithologist David A. Bannerman, it was announced in London Sept. 2. [See p. 244N] . . . French chanteuse Edith Piaf, 34, to singer Jacques Peals, 38; in N.Y. Sept. 20 (his 2d, her 1st) . . . N.Y. Yankee pres. Daniel R. Topping, 40, to model Alice Meade Lowthers, 24; Sept. 23, Greenwich, Conn. (his 5th, her 1st). [See VI, p. 56B]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

MR. PICKWICK. Comedy based on Chas. Dickens' "The Pickwick Papers." By Stanley Young. Staged by John Burrell. Presented by Playwrights' Co. Cast headed by Geo. Howe, Nigel Green, Estelle Winwood, Jacques Aubuchon, Clive Revill. Sept. 17 at Plymouth. (4-1-3)*

SEAGULLS OVER SORRENTO. Comedy by Hugh Hastings. About British seamen on secret project in Scapa Flow. Staged by Hastings & Chas. Bowden. Presented by Bowden & Philip Langner in assn. with Peter Cookson. In cast: J. Pat O'Malley, Leslie Nielsen, John Randolph, Guy Spaull. Sept. 11 (first offering of season) at John Golden after successful London run. (2-3-3)* Closed Sept. 20 after 12 performances.

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

ARROW IN THE BLUE, by Arthur Koestler. Autobiography of first 26 years of novelist's life shows him trying various ways of life, including Communism, Zionism, psychoanalysis. Sept. 22. (Macmillan, 353 pp., $5)†

BEYOND THE HIGH HIMALAYAS, by William O. Douglas, U.S. Supreme Court justice's jaunt to Pakistan, Tibet, Afghanistan; also inquiries into East-West relations. Sept. 18. (Doubleday, 352 pp., $5)† [See p. 285K]

THE DIARY OF GEORGE TEMPLETON STRONG 1835-1875. Edited by Allan Nevins & Milton Halsey Thomas. Self-portrait by New York lawyer; chronicle of important years in 19th century. Sept. 15. (Macmillan, 4 vols., 2,153 pp., $35)†

EAST OF EDEN, by John Steinbeck. Generations of family growing up in Salinas Valley, Calif. Sept. 19. (Viking, 602 pp., $4.50)*

THE FOLKS AT HOME, by Margaret Halsey. Essay on contradictions of 2 sets of moralities—business & ethics—in American scene. Sept. 15. (Simon & Schuster, 275 pp., $3)†

THE GLITTER & THE GOLD, by Consuelo Vanderbilt Balsan. Memoirs of wealthy American socialite whose marriage of convenience to Duke of Marlborough brought her unhappily close to British royalty. Sept. 15. (Harper, 336 pp., $4)†

J. P. MARQUAND ESQ., by Philip Hamburger. Several new slants on novelist's life written in style which parodies Marquand's. Sept. 18. (Houghton-Mifflin, 114 pp., $2)†

LINCOLN: A PICTURE STORY OF HIS LIFE, by Stefan Lorant. 100,000 words & all known photographs. Sept. 25. (Harper, 256 pp., $6)†

THE MAN ON A DONKEY, by H. F. M. Prescott. Fictionalized account of 16th century England & revolt against Henry VIII's anti-Catholic edicts. Sept. 12. (Macmillan, 631 pp., $5)*

MANY MANSIONS, by Isabel Bolton. Old woman recollects her past. Sept. 22. (Scribner's, 215 pp., $3)*

PIONEER'S PROGRESS, An Autobiography, by Alvin Johnson. One-time Nebraska farm boy tells of his life & spirit which founded N. Y. New School for Social Research. Sept. 25. (Viking, 413 pp., $5)†

RECOLLECTIONS OF THREE REIGNS, by Sir Frederick Ponsonby, first Lord Sysonby. Edited by Colin Welch. Asst. private secy. to Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V tells about them & his duties. Sept. 22. (Dutton, 509 pp., $5)†

THOMAS CARLYLE: The Life & Ideas of a Prophet, by Julian Symons. Biography of 19th century writer. Sept. 18. (Oxford, 308 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction